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CATALOGUE

—OF—

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES

Grapes, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Etc.,

—GROWN AND FOR SALE AT—

PARIS NURSERIES

W. W. STELL, Proprietor,

PARIS, TEXAS.

Paris, Texas:
A. W. Neville & Company.
1885.

A. T. Clark, Proprietor of Paris Nurseries

Hints on Transplanting, Etc.

Preparation of the Soil.

The soil should be dry naturally, or made so by drainage. After thoroughly plowing the ground, both ways as deep as a good pair of horses can pull the plow, followed by a sub-soil plow, lay off the rows both ways at required distances, taking care to have the rows perfectly straight both ways. Dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep. Fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use good surface soil (maiden) in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of old well-rotted manure, such as old cotton seed, stable or cow lot manure. Must positively avoid the contact of the roots with fresh or heating manures.

Preparation of the Tree, Etc.

Before planting, the tree should be prepared as follows: Remove all broken roots; freshen the end by a clean upward cut. The branches should be cut back to half their length, the lower less than those above, cutting shorter as you go upward, so as to give the tree a pyramidal form; the leader must be cut back to half or more. In planting one year old apple trees and small peach trees, remove every branch, then select a full bud upon the stem, and cut the tree short there, say two to two and a half feet high. The tree will then make a good head and grow rapidly. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the Nursery, on stiff or clay soil, but in loose loam or where the land is subject to washing, should be planted two inches deeper. Dwarf pears and cherries should be planted so that the connection of bud and stock will be covered two inches at least. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots to a tree, and as little head as possible. Straighten out all roots in natural order; incline the tree slightly to the two o'clock sun. Fill in with above soil, made fine and moist. After roots are well covered, tread down firmly, taking care not to bruise the roots, then add more, leaving it loose to prevent baking.

Cultivation and Management.

The first year after a tree is transplanted, may be termed the CRITICAL PERIOD, and therefore requires a good deal of attention. Keep the soil well worked for four or five feet around the tree, by the use of the plow and cultivator or with a spading fork. Keep down all weeds and grass. Give this cultivation all through the spring and summer and your trees will make a satisfactory growth. Cultivate well three or four years afterwards, in hoed crops, such as corn, and cotton, melons, peas, etc., but never in small grain. Never buy trees manufactured on the cheap plan, viz: Grafted on tips or pieces of roots, when, in fact, the only honest way is to bud or graft on WHOLE SEEDLING STOCKS, thereby giving the tree good tap roots that penetrate the earth to such a depth as will enable the tree to withstand the long hot summers, and hard winds prevalent in our state.

Spare the Pruning Knife and you Spoil the Tree.

Remove all the sprouts below the head, cut out such branches as cross or rub against others. Branches cut while small will readily heal over. Judicious pruning gives thrifty trees and fine fruit.

The apple borer is easily prevented or destroyed by the free application of very strong lye soap-suds with one pint of coal oil, added to a blue bucketful, applied with a white-wash brush to the body of the tree in May, June, July and September of each year. One man can wash down 500 trees a day, and do it well.

To prevent the attack of the borer in the peach tree, hill up the tree in April and level off again in November; the hard bark of the body will prevent the insect from puncturing it, and if any eggs are by chance deposited they can be easily destroyed.

Distances for Planting.

Apples, Standard..... 20 feet each way
" dwarf..... 8 " " "
Pears, Standard..... 15 " " "
" dwarf..... 10 " " "
Peaches.....15 to 20 feet, according to soil.
Cherries, Plums, Etc, ..12 to 15 feet each way.
Grapes,...8 to 10 feet each way.

PREFACE.

Again we present you with our descriptive catalogue. Since our last catalogue was issued in 1882, we have added many new and valuable fruits; nearly every one of them have fruited under our own observation. We grow our trees at home—we know what they are. Our test orchards consist of many thousand trees. We recommend nothing unless we are fully satisfied of its merits. Our trees are cheap for strictly first-class. We do not offer high-priced humbugs for sale, nor do we grow CHEAP JOHN trees, but grow honest trees at honest prices.

Humbuggery.

We cannot command language strong enough to condemn in suitable terms the actions of some Nurserymen (so called), in this state as well as some out of it, who annually send out swarms of ignorant and irresponsible agents with specimens of fruits in magnified glass jars, when said fruits were not obtained from their own bearing trees, as they have no orchards, and some of them no nursery, but were purchased in Rochester N. Y., at a cost of $2¢ per dozen. High price, indeed, to pay for fruits, but these oily-tongued chaps work upon the credulity of the ignorant and make money out of it all the same. We do not grow trees for fools to plant, but by fair and honest dealing we hope to be sustained by the brains and backbone of the country. For the rapid increase of patronage our Nurseries have sustained for the past few years, we are led to believe that HONESTY is the best POLICY.

Insurance.

We have frequently been asked if we insure the lives of our trees. We answer no. We are not in the insurance business. But we do agree to furnish first-class trees and true to name, and when delivered at our grounds, the express offices, or aboard the cars here, all responsibility ceases on our part.

Agents.

We do not employ agents to sell our trees, but there are honorable tree dealers who make large contracts with us annually—buying at wholesale—and we agree to furnish them with first-class trees in good order and true to name. After this is done we have no further responsibility in the matter.

Selection of Varieties.

If those favoring us with their orders do not know exactly what they want, and will leave the selections of varieties to us, we will guarantee full satisfaction in every case.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Of all the orchard fruits cultivated in this region, the Apple is the most reliable in its products; still the prevailing opinion is, that it will not succeed well enough to be depended upon as a profitable crop. Nothing can be more erroneous. A hasty condemnation of the fruit is the conclusion of many persons. They lay the fault to the climate and soil, when the cause of non-success is in themselves. This prejudice must be eradicated from the minds of the horticultural public, as they are thereby deprived of a large source of income. Our people have bought too many worthless apple trees of unreliable fruit-tree dealers and peddlers from abroad; trees that were manufactured on the cheap plan, viz: grafted on tips or pieces of roots, when. in fact, the only honest way is to bud or graft on WHOLE SEEDLING STOCKS, thereby giving the tree good tap roots that penetrate the earth to such a depth as will enable the tree to withstand our long, hot summers, and hard winds. often, too, the fault lies in the varieties planted. It is a well known fact to the best horticulturist of the South, that Northern winter varieties will not succeed here; they speck, rot, and fall from the trees in August. The only reliable trees for this climate are those of Southern origin, and these should be budded or grafted on WHOLE SEEDLING STOCKS. Such trees, properly managed, will succeed here.

Select List.

Summer Varieties.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAIN—Medium, oblong, covered with red streaks and a few dots; juicy, very rich and perfumed; ripe, middle of July and lasts six weeks.

ASTRACHAN RED—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson and fine bloom, juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Ripe last of May and continues through June.

CAROLINA WATSON—Very large; oblate, conical; green, striped with dull red, and dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Ripe, beginning of July.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Large, yellow, beautifully streaked with red; juicy, crisp, finely flavored; tree a vigorous grower and productive. Ripe, end of July. Very hardy.

EARLY MAY—Small, greenish yelloy. First of all to ripen, which is the only good quality it has.

EARLY LIPPINCOTT—Medium, pale yellow, richly shaded and striped with red. Ripens a few days before Early Harvest.

EARLY HARVEST—Fine size, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe, June 1st, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET—Synonym, *Southern Striped June*—Medium, rather flat; skin yellow with dark-red stripes, sub-acid and high flavor. Ripe, June 10th and lasts four weeks.

GROVER CLEVELAND—Large, oval, flesh yellow, nearly covered with red and deeper red stripes, very juicy and sweet, best quality. Originated on our grounds. Ripe 1st of August.

HAMES' SEEDLING—Large to very large; oblong conical; pale yellow, with crimson cheek, and dark carmine stripes. Flesh, rather coarse, quite acid, good. Ripe from middle to end of June. A valuable early market fruit, its size being very attractive.

HORSE—Large, greeninsh yellow; acid; fine for cooking and drying, everywhere known. Ripe, end of July and August. Very productive.

LARGE JUNE—Large, nearly covered with red; sub-acid, well flavored. and a good bearer. Ripe last of June and continues through July. Good market apple.

RED JUNE—Medium, conical, deep red, juicy; very productive. Ripe, June 15th to end of July.

RHODE'S ORANGE—Large, conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary, and high aroma. Ripe, July 15th.

SUMMER QUEEN—Large, conical; deep yellow, clouded and striped with red; rich, sub-acid; good Ripe, middle of July.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, yellow, very sweet. Ripe, last of June. Slow grower, but good.

SOPS OF WINE—Synonyms, *Hominy, Washington, Bennington, Etc.*—Good size, round or conical, yellow ground, nearly covered with dark crimson, and a few stripes. Ripe, end of June.

TOWNSEND—Large and fine; striped with dull red. One of the very best for all purposes. Ripe, last of July and August.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE—Large, oblong; light red, nearly covered with dark red; flesh, yellowish white, mild and agreeable; a good market variety. Ripe from middle of July to middle of August.

Autumn Varieties.

ALEXANDER—*Emperor*—Large, deep red, or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy. Ripe in September.

BUNCOMBE—Synoyms, *Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robinson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain*—A famous North Carolina apple. Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September.

BATCHELOR—Synonyms, *Equinetelee, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, Etc.*—Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek, and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September, and lasts until November. Tree, compact and vigorous grower, bears young.

CARTER'S BLUE—Synonym, *Lady Fitzpatrick*—Very large; green, washed dull brown red, and a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in Sept. Tree, vigorous grower and fine shape; foliage of a distinct blue cast; an excellent and very desirable fruit.

FALL PIPPIN—Very large, greenish yellow; very tender and melting, with a rich aromatic flavor. An excellent Southern apple. Ripe in September.

FALL CHEESE—Large, green, striped with red; good. Sept. to Jan.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and highly flavored; vigorous and productive. Ripe, last of Aug. and Sept.

GOLDEN PIPPIN—Synonyms, *Southern Golden Pippin, Southern Greening, Carolina Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Green Cheese, Etc.*—Medium, green or yellow; crisp, sub-acid, fine flavor. Ripe, end of Sept., and will last well. Compact grower and prolific.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium to large, somewhat flattened; a clear, lemon yellow ground, with a bright red cheek. Ripe 1st of Sept.

MAMMA—Large, bright red; crisp, juicy and highly flavored. A very distinct and vigorous grower; prolific, and fine fruit. Ripe in Oct.

TWENTY OUNCE—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red. Ripe in Sept.

TAUNTON—Large, conical; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, crisp, highly flavored. Ripe, beginning of Sept.

WINE APPLE—Synonyms, *Hayes, English Red-Streaked,*—Large; yellow, covered with red. Ripe in Oct.

Winter Varieties.

BLACK APPLE—Large, round, oblong; flesh, orange-yellow, covered all over with very dark red, much darker than the Winesap. A splendid keeper.

BEN DAVIS—Synonym, *New York Pippin*—Large, oblate; greenish yellow, with crimson cheek; very showy, and keeps remarkably well. A fine market apple.

CULLASAGA—Large, dark red, crisp, sugary, in sandy soils is apt to be too mealy. Lasts from Nov. to Jan.

CARTHOUSE—A handsome fruit from Virginia; skin, very smooth and handsome, richly streaked with red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm and acid, tender and crisp. Keeps until May.

DOMINIE—Large, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant flavor. Keeps through winter.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—*Grimes Golden Pippin*—Large, yellow, of the highest quality; tree, hardy, vigorous, productive; good keeper, lasting until April.

HICKS—*Hicks' Texas Keeper*—This wonderful keeping apple is named after the originator, Mr. W. T. Hicks of Lamar county. The fruit is medium size; flesh, green, with red streaks. Introduced by us.

HOCKETT'S SWEET—Large, red, striped and dotted with darker red; flesh juicy, crisp, sweet; a very good fruit. October to February.

KENTUCKY RED—Large, deep red, very showy fruit, and of excellent quality.

KING—*Tompkins County*—Large, broad; yellowish red, shaded and striped with crimson.

KINNARD'S CHOICE—Large, deep red, very showy fruit. Splendid winter fruit.

LIMBERTWIG—Large, color variable from a rich mottled and yellow to deep green and slightly red, according to age of trees, location, soil, etc.; flesh rich, sub-acid, well flavored. Old and reliable Southern keeper.

LAWVER—Large, roundish, flat; mild, sub-acid; beautiful dark red. Very valuable as a late market fruit.

MAVERICK SWEET—Large, oblate; green, with dark red cheek, and much bloom; flesh crisp, very sugary, and of high aroma; a fine fruit. Ripe in Oct., and keeps well. Tree good grower.

NICKAJACK—Synonyms, *Summerour, Wall, Berry, Aberdeen, Accidental, World's Wonder, Etc.*—Large, dull red, striped; flesh firm; sub-acid and well flavored.

PRYOR'S RED—Large, red, russety; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. A good fruit and thrifty tree, Nov. to March.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Large, flattened; a dull green, with brownish russet; rich, sub-acid flavor; an excellent and very popular market fruit; a great bearer and late keeper.

ROYAL RED—Medium size; bright red, very juicy and well flavored. Ripe in Oct.

RAWLE'S JANET—Synonym, *Never Fail*—A Viginia apple of good quality; medium size, striped with dull red.

SHOCKLEY—Synonyms, *Woddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite*—Medium, conical, always regular; yellow with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm; sweet or sub-acid with good flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in Oct. and has been kept until the following Aug. It produces large and regular crops. The fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful appearance, and the tree bears very young. The best here.

STEVENSON'S WINTER—Medium; green, covered with bloom; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer and keeps until April.

STARK—Large, skin greenish, splashed all over with light and dark red.

SHANNON—Very large, oblate; greenish yellow; firm, very juicy and of rich aromatic flavor.

VIRGINIA GREENING—Very large; greenish yellow, with russet specks; very fine eating qualities, but from our experience with this fruit, we can not claim for it the good keeping qualities that we do for many other varieties in our list. Tree is quite vigorous and fine shape.

WILLOW TWIG—Large, roundish; greenish yellow, striped with dull red.

WINE SAP—Not the largest, but fine size; dark red, juicy, rich and well flavored. We regard this as one of the best apples for this climate.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Large, yellow, with red blush; very tender; juicy, sub-acid; moderate grower and bearer.

YATES—Synonym; *Red Warrior*—Small dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

N. B.—Nearly all winter apples commence to be in eating condition here, in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool airy room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

Apples for Cider, Ornament and Preserving.

HEWES' VA. CRAB—Small, dark red, regular and prolific bearer. Oct. to March.

TETOFSKY—A hardy Russian apple; yellow, spotted with red; good.

YATES—*See description above.*

SIBERIAN CRABS—They produce large crops of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving; trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are Yellow, Red and Transcendent.

PEARS.

All the old varieties of this delicious fruit are very unreliable on loose sandy soils. They blight badly. Will do much better on stiff lands. We only propagate a few of the old sorts.

BARTLETT—Large, melting, rich flavor; very popular. Ripe end of July and during August.

BELLE LUCRATIVE—Large, melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, of very good quality; showy and quite popular. Ripens with Bartlett.

DUCHESS—Very large, melting, juicy and well flavored. Best on Quince or Dwarfs. Ripe, end of August and through September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, melting, sweet and handsome. Ripe in August.

New Hybrid Pears.

KIEFFER—Large, ovoid or egg-shaped; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma, quality very good. It is a seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed

with Bartlett. So far as heard from it is entirely blight proof. It fruits with us last of August and through Sept.

LE CONTE; or CHINESE PEAR—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality good. Ripe from first to last of August here. Tree of remarkable vigor and growth; foliage luxuriant; is said to be entirely blight proof. We have fruited both these varieties on our grounds, and can say that they are good.

CHERRIES.

Of this delicious fruit we can only recommend

Dukes and Morellos.

BELLE DE CHOISY—Bright red, early.

BELLE ET MAGNIFIQUE—Bright red.

EARLY RICHMOND—Deep red, valuable.

EMPRESS EUGENIE—Large, deep red.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Large, blackish red.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red.

ROYAL DUKE—Large, dark red.

UTAH HYBRID CHERRY, or DWARF PLUM—After fruiting this fine, sweet and delicious fruit for three years in succession, we can highly recommend it. Tree small, on the shrub order, with long weeping limbs that almost touch the ground with their load of almost black melting fruit. It is hard to tell whether it is a cherry or plum or either, but when very dark and a little soft is certainly good enough to be both. *

PLUMS.

The Curculio (a small insect) is such a deadly enemy to the finest varieties of plums, it is with much trouble and expense that they can be grown. In view of this fact we have for years been hunting up good hardy varieties, and we are truly glad that our labors have been crowned with marked success. and that we can now offer many varieties of exceedingly good quality, and entirely free from the attacks of above insect. These are largely of the Improved Chickasaw type, and all have fruited under our own observation.

DE CARADEUC—Medium, round, yellow, with brown red cheek, juicy, sweet and fine grower. Supposed to be a hybrid between the Chickasaw and an European variety, and is remarkably fine. Ripe early in June.

EARLY RED—Medium, pink, nearly a freestone, small seed.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Good size, golden yellow, rich, firm, small seed; excellent in quality; immensely productive; good for canning and preserving. Ripe Sept. Entirely free from curculio.

INDIAN CHIEF—Round, bright red, not as large as Wild Goose, four or five weeks later.

NEWMAN'S—Medium, bright red, cling, fair quality. Ripe, 15th July.

PARIS BELLE—Large as Wild Goose or larger; round, deep red, one of the best, perfectly hardy. Ripe 1st of August. Introduced by us.

RUFF'S SPANISH—Large, bright red. Propagated by Dr. D. E. Ruff, of Pattonville, Lamar county, Texas, from a pit brought from the coast of Spain. Ripe July. Introduced by us.

RUFF'S DAMSON—Large, blue, fine quality. Ripe last of July. Introduced by us.

RUFF'S CHOICE—Very large, green, best quality. Originated by Dr. Ruff's father. Ripens last of July. Introduced by us. These trees are free from curculio.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—An English variety, resembling the Blue Damson; comparatively free from curculio; blooms late, and is quite prolific.

TUDOR—Large, round, deep red, three weeks earlier than Wild Goose, and we regard it as being superior in every respect. Originated on Mr. K. L. Tudor's farm, and introduced by us.

TEXAS GAGE—Very large, greenish yellow, freestone; different from all other Gages I have any knowledge of. Is entirely free from curculio, and one of the best I ever ate. Ripens through latter part of July and August. Grown by Mr. G. O. Greiner, of Paris, Texas, and introduced by us.

WILD GOOSE—Needs no description, as it is known by almost everybody.

WASHINGTON—Very large, yellow marked with red, very fine when not injured by curculio. Ripe in August.

PEACHES.

Texas seems to be the natural home for the peach. Our trees often bear the second year from the bud. A sandy loam is the most suitable to the peach, still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one year old trees, cut back two or three feet, The trees must be pruned every year by cutting off one-half of the previous year's growth. Our list embraces the very best; ripening from the first known to the last. We have introduced several new peaches this season of great merit, obtained from seedlings fruited here.

Select List.

Free Stones.

AMELIA—Synonyms, *Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June, Etc.* Very large conical, white, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Ripe July 1st.

ALEXANDER—The early peach, fine size, flesh greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, adheres to the stone. Matures here from 15th to 28th of May.

NOTE—Since the introduction of the Alexander, a large number of peaches, say about forty, have been sold at humbug prices, all claiming to be better or earlier than the Alexander, when in fact there is not one peach grown to-day that is any better or earlier, and the honest Nurserymen of the country will say so. We have discarded all names of the Extra Early peaches, except that of the Alexander, and will add that there are too many of this grown to be profitable for market, and can only recommend a very few trees for family use.

BERGEN'S YELLOW—Large, round, yellow, covered with dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet, highly flavored. Ripe, July 5th to 10th.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large, yellow with red cheeks, flesh yellow, juicy and rich, productive and a standard market variety. Ripe from 1st to 10th of July.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Origin same as above, which it much resembles in color, shape, etc., but is larger and 3 or 4 weeks later.

COLUMBIA—Synonyms, *Pace, Tinley's Superb, St. Stephen's, Yellow Indian, Etc.* Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow, and striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting and exceedingly rich. Ripe July 20th and continues for a month. Will do well from seed.

CLARK'S—Extra large, deep yellow, with dull brown or red cheeks, round; flesh yellow, juicy and highly flavored. Ripe in July. Introduced by us.

DILLARD—Exceedingly large, flesh white, covered almost entirely with deep red; very showy and fine market variety. Originated from seed by Col. W. W. Dillard, of Bowie county, Texas, and introduced by us. Ripe, 15th to 20th of August.

ELBERTA—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor, flesh yellow; seedling of Chinese Cling.

EARLY RIVERS—Large to very large, pale greenish white, flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor, skin very thin; not suitable to carry any great distance unless wrapped in tissue or other paper; if put on the market without injury will sell at high prices. Ripe, June 10th to 20th.

EARLY TILLOTSON—Medium, white, covered with red, melting, good, very prolific, good market variety. Ripe from June 15th to 25th.

FORD'S—Fruit large, approaching in size between good specimens of Alexander and Chinese Cling, very much resembles the Chinese Cling in color and shape, and doubtless is a hybrid of the Chinese Cling, and one of the early sorts. Ripe from 5th to 10th of June. Introduced by us.

FOSTER—For description, see Crawford's Early, which it so much resembles that we can detect but little if any difference, probably a few days earlier.

GEORGE IV—Large, round, yellowish white; melting, juicy, and of best quality. Ripe last of July.

GREAT EASTERN—Of good size, greenish white, with a slight wash of red, flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse, a showy fruit. Originated in the orchard of Mr. P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga. Ripe, July 20th.

GRAVES'—Large, white with slight red wash, well flavored, juicy and of best quality. Ripe, 20th of Oct. Introduced by us.

HALE'S EARLY—Above medium, white with red cheek, flesh white, melting, vinous and very good; very productive Matures from 5th to 15th of June.

LORD PALMERSTON—Ripe in August.

MORRIS WHITE—Medium, white, melting, sweet and rich. Largely used for preserving. Ripe in Sept.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, white, washed with carmine, flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor;

very good. Ripe, July 25th. A splendid early market fruit.

MUSCOGEE—A variety of the Columbia, with white flesh, large size, skin dingy yellow, nearly covered with crimson; red and dark brown cheek, spotted and striped, melting, juicy, very good. Ripe beginning of August.

MIXON FREE—Uniformly large size, sprightly flavored, and bright handsome color, which makes it very desirable and profitable for shipping purposes. Ripe from 15th to 20th of July.

OSCEOLA—Large, golden yellow, with orange cheek, and a few red veins, flesh golden yellow, sweet, buttery, and with an apricot flavor; belongs to the Indian type. Ripe, 1st of Sept.

PRINCESS OF WALES—Large, white, with red cheeks finest quality. Ripe late summer.

PICQUETT'S LATE—Very large, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Matures from end of August to middle of Sept.

REEVES FAVORITE—Large, oblong, skin deep yellow with orange cheeks, flesh juicy and buttery, and very sweet and good. Ripe, 15th of July.

STEADLEY—Large, white, productive, and of fine quality.

SALLIE WORRALL—Large, white, with red cheek, fine quality.

SUSQUEHANNA—Very large, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, rich, juicy and of high flavor. Ripe, end of July.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large, white, with bright red cheek, flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well and fine market variety. Ripe, July 20th, and lasts three weeks.

THURBER—Large, to very large, skin white with light crimson mottlings, flesh very juicy, vinous and of delicious aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This fine peach also originated in the orchard of Mr. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga. Ripe, middle to end of July.

YELLOW, or FLEITAS ST. JOHN—Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored, flesh yellow. Ripe with Early Tillotson, and lasts longer. Origin, New Orleans; identical with May Beauty, of Louisiana.

See Parham Prolific—
Lorg-Beam,

Clingstones.

ANNIE WYLIE—Large, white, with red cheek, flesh juicy; vinous, and of best quality. Ripe, Sept. 1st to 10th.

BUSTION'S OCTOBER—Large, pure white, a very good late variety.

BERCKMANS—Large golden yellow, flesh yellow, with light red cheek; juicy and melting. One of the best. Originated on our grounds, and named for our old friend, P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga. Ripe, middle of Sept.

CROFT'S GOLDEN—Very large, deep yellow and crimson cheek, flesh yellow, sub-acid, vinous and well flavored. Ripe, end of July to August 10th.

CHINESE CLING—Very large, creamy white, beautifully mottled, and washed with carmine; flesh white, red near the stone; very juicy and rich. Ripe, 20th of July.

EATON'S GOLDEN—Large, skin golden yellow, with a few pink spots, flesh yellow, sweet and juicy, apricot flavor. Ripe, middle of Sept.

FLEWELLEN—Large, deep red, with deeper red veins, flesh red, juicy, vinous, very good; belongs to the Indian type. Ripe, 20th July.

GEN. R. E. LEE—Large, oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash, flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality, best; offspring of Chinese Cling. Ripe, 10th of July.

GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON—Almost similar to Gen. Lee in quality, but a week later, and tree a more compact grower. Ripe, 15th to 25th of July. Also an offspring of Chinese Cling, and this, as well as Gen. Lee, originated with Mr. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga.

GOODE'S OCTOBER—Large, skin white, washed and veined with pale red, flesh white, with red veins, juicy and well flavored; of the Indian type. Ripe, 1st of Oct.

HEATH LATE WHITE - Synonyms, *White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rauy Peach, White Globe, Henrietta, &c.* Large, oval, with a sharp apex, skin creamy white, very seldom with any red, flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and good aroma; very popular for preserving. There are numberless local names for this peach, which re-produces from seed with slight variations. Ripe, 1st of Sept.

INDIAN BLOOD—Large, dark claret, with deep red veins, downy, flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Ripe, 15th of Aug.

NEWINGTON CLING—Large, oblong, white, slightly tinged with red, and a red cheek, flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripe, 10th of Aug.

MIXON CLING—Synonym, *Congress Cling.* Large, oblong, creamy white, with much red, juicy, sweet and well flavored. Ripe, end of July.

OCTOBER BEAUTY—Very large, white, with red cheek; best quality.

PARKINSON—Very large, round, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and melting, one of the best. Ripe, in Sept. Introduced by us.

PINE APPLE—Synonyms, *Lemons, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison, Early Lemon Cling, Etc.* Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon, skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red, flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, excellent, re-produces from the stone, with slight variations. Ripe, middle of August.

RINGGOLD CLING—Large, oval, with short apex, creamy white, flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet. Ripe, 5th to 10th of Sept.

STELL'S SEPTEMBER—Large, round, pure white, very juicy and of best quality. Ripe, about middle of Sept.

Ornamental Peaches.

DOUBLE FLOWERING—Crimson, Pink, White. Beautiful in early spring.

PEEN-TO—(*Or Flat Peach of China*). This remarkable peach originated in the nursery of Mr. Berckmans, from whom we procured buds. Fruit, 2 to 2 1-2 inches in diameter, very flat, skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek, peels readily at maturity; flesh finely grained, juicy and dissolving, with a delicate almond aroma; quality best, cling stone.

PYRAMIDAL—Grows to a height of twenty feet in a compact form, like the Lombardy Popular.

SLEEPER'S DWARF—Of the habit of Van Buren's Dwarf, fruit white, freestone.

VAN BUREN'S GOLDEN DWARF—Grows eight to ten feet high, of a compact habit, fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling, and of good quality; suitable for city gardens, or where space is limited; very fine for preserving, as it is one of the best clings.

NECTARINES.

Nectarines require the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio. They ripen through July and part of August.

BOSTON—Yellow, sweet, freestone.

COOSA—Very large, red; flesh white, very good.

EARLY VIOLET—Small, green, nearly covered with purple, good.

GOLDEN CLING—Medium, yellow, good, cling.

NEW WHITE—Large, pure white, flesh tender, juicy, vinous, very good, early, freestone.

FIGS.

We cannot recommend this fruit for this climate, as it is winter-killed too often.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium, brown, very sweet and excellent, very prolific and hardy.

CELESTIAL—Small, pale violet with bloom, very sweet, prolific and hardy.

APRICOTS.

This fruit is unsuited to open field culture; late spring frosts often destroy the trees. It is eminently successful in towns, or if protected by surrounding buildings. They ripen from beginning of June to end of July.

BREDA and EARLY GOLDEN, are all we grow.

QUINCES.

ANGERS—Large, pear-shaped; thrifty grower.

APPLE, OR ORANGE—Large, round, most esteemed for preserving.

CHINESE—A most extraordinary fruit, oblong, of immense size; often weighing from 2 to 2 1-2 pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms early in spring but sometimes killed.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

(*DIOSPYROS KAKI*).

We have fruited this wonderful fruit the past season, and find it all that is claimed for it. One small two year old tree had 19 persimmons, larger than the Shockley apple.

AMONG—Round, somewhat flattened, bright vermilion; average diameter, 3 inches. This is one of the most prolific and thrifty growing kinds.

KUROKUMO—Round, nearly globular, orange red, average diameter 2 1-2 inches. Of rather dwarf growth and liable to overbear and exhaust itself at first production. Fruit should be thinned as soon as set.

HYAKUME, OR POUND—This variety, as fruited, has the following synonyms, viz: *Seedless Tenanashi, Minokoki.* Very large, round, a little flattened, deep orange red, average diameter 3 1-2 inches. Seedless.

HACHIYA—Oblong, 2 1-2 to 4 inches, light orange. Fruit upon young trees is predisposed to drop before maturity. This variety is mainly used for drying. Its synonyms are *Yomato, Imperial, Etc.*

STRAWBERRIES.

For family use the plants can be cultivated in regular beds, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well and plough deep before planting; ashes are very good as a top dressing. After the crop is gathered keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect large crops of fruit, manure liberally. Strawberry plants in the South are not winter-killed so there is no use to mulch in winter, and as they need to be worked so often in warm weather there is no time to mulch. The best mulching you can give them is frequent plowing and hoeing; the dryer the season, the more you must stir the soil; have no fear of injuring the plants by frequent workings.

CHARLES DOWNING—Large, bright crimson, quality best, succeeds everywhere.

CAPTAIN JACK—Medium, deep red, second quality, but very prolific and profitable for market in some soils.

CRESCENT—Large, bright scarlet, of good flavor and very prolific if cultivated near other varieties, as its flowers are pestillate; a very vigorous grower, and under favorable circumstances, a very valuable market sort.

NUNAN'S PROLIFIC—Medium, bright red, rich and sweet; immensely prolific and the earliest Strawberry in cultivation; best variety for family use.

SHARPLESS—Very large, irregular, deep red, sweet and of very good flavor, vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety as the berries are uniformly large.

WILSON'S ALBANY—Large, always regular, high flavor, sub-acid, prolific, vigorous grower. No variety combines more qualities, after 25 to 30 years trial. Everywhere it stands unsurpassed for market use. Since its introduction, many new varieties have been brought forward as rivals, but it stands head yet.

GRAPES.

Within the past few years we have fruited quite a number of Grapes. We are prepared to say that with proper selection and cultivation, we can grow many fine sorts here.

AGAWAM—(*Rodgers' No. 15.*) Large, dark red.

ALVEY—Medium black.

AMINIA—(Supposed, *Rodgers' No. 39.*) Large, purple, good and early.

BLACK EAGLE—Very large, black, of superior quality. Bunches weighing one pound and a half.

BARRY—(*Rodgers' No. 43.*) Large, black, good.

BRIGHTON—Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin, an excellent table variety, and vigorous grower.

BERCKMANS—Parentage, Clinton and Delaware, vinous, vigorous as Clinton, which it much resembles. Holds its foliage to frost. Bunches larger than Delaware, shouldered, and not as compact as those of either parent, being one-third larger than Delaware; of same color, quality equal to that favorite variety. Does not mildew. Ripe, middle to end of July.

CORNUCOPIA—(*Arnold's.*) Berry medium, black, very good, vigorous grower, and promises well as a wine grape.

CONCORD—Bunches large, berries very large, blue-black with bloom, skin thin, pulp dissolving, juicy; a beautiful market variety; rampant grower, and good bearer; should be called "Old Reliable," as it seems to do well everywhere; it certainly succeeds on more soils, and in more climates than any other grape. It is worthy of a place in every garden and vineyard. Ripe, middle of July.

CLINTON—Bunches medium, berries above medium, black, vinous, and very refreshing. Ripe, middle of July; a rampant grower, and most profuse bearer; makes a delicious claret wine.

DELAWARE—Bunches medium, berries medium, red or pink, skin very thin, pulp very slight; juicy, vinous and most delicate table grape; very prolific bearer. Ripe here about the middle of July. One of our most reliable varieties and quite free from rot.

GOETHE—(*Rodger's No. 1.*) Large, greenish yellow, turning to pink at full maturity; very sweet, vinous, and of well defined aroma, excellent, and has proved a reliable bearer with us. Ripe, late.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC—Bunches large, berries large; blue, flesh pulpy, musky sweet. It ripens about 1st of July. Very prolific bearer and fine grower.

HERBEMONT—Large fine black berry, very hardy for the South.

IVES—Bunches very large, berries medium, blue, skin thick, flesh pulpy, sweet, musky; very vigorous grower, and prolific bearer, quite hardy, and used extensively as a wine grape. Ripe, about July 1st.

LONG—Synonym, *Cunningham.* Bunches medium, berries small, reddish purple, juicy and vinous; an excellent white wine grape.

LENOIR—Bunch large, compact, berries small, round, dark, bluish purple, juicy, vinous, and with colored juice, an excellent red wine grape; rots in some localities.

MARTHA—Similar to Concord, from which it differs in color, which is white, but not so hardy.

MAXATAWNEY—Bunches medium, berries large, oblong, white, flesh tender, sweet and good. One of our best white varieties.

MASSASOIT—(*Rodger's No. 3.*) Large, dark red, early.

MILES—Large, dark.

MOORE'S EARLY—Very early, black, extra large.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Berry small, blue-black, vinous, sweet, juice red, an excellent red wine grape.

PETER WYLIE—Vine vigorous, short jointed, holds its foliage until fall; bunches above medium, shouldered, loose; berries medium, round, white, transparent, golden yellow at maturity; flesh melting, very vinous, and with a delicate muscat flavor; quality best. Ripe, middle of July.

It is considered the best flavored white grape, so far as tested, South.

SALEM—(*Rodger's No. 53.*) Very large, light chestnut, very good.

SENASQUA—(*Underhill's*) Large, blue-black, an excellent very early table grape, prolific, and apt to overbear.

SCUPPERNONG—We are compelled to admit that from trials with this grape for several years, it is not a success with us. It is a very popular Southern grape, especially for its wine qualities.

THOMAS—Bunches from 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent, pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor. Quality best of the muscadine type.

TENDER PULP—Berries large, very sweet, and pulp quite tender. Ripe, end of Sept.

WILDER—(*Rodger's No. 4.*) Very large, blue-black, very fine and has proven quite reliable.

WHITE HONEY—An accidental variety found among a lot of Concord vines on the farm of Mr. Eb. Hearn, of this county; it promises well as a White Grape; quite sweet and juicy.

RASPBERRIES.

After several years experience with this berry, we are led to the conclusion that it will succeed well here.

CUTHBERT—Red, of excellent quality and prolific.

IMPERIAL RED—Prolific, fruit red, of good quality.

TURNER—Fruit red and of good size.

BRANDY WINE—Large, scarlet berry.

DAVISON'S THORNLESS—Black, very sweet and finely flavored.

EARLY PROLIFIC—Said to be the earliest.

DOOLITTLE'S BLACK CAP—Good size, and good quality.

BLACKBERRIES.

Does well here, perfectly hardy.

WILSON'S EARLY—Very early, good size, beautiful dark color, sweet and good.

LAWTON—(*New Rochelle*). Very large and black, excellent quality, and abundant bearer.

KITTATINNY—Very large, black, sweet and of most excellent quality. Good market berry.

MULBERRIES—Everbearing.

BLACK—(*Incorrectly called Black English.*) Large, and perfectly black when fully ripe; very sweet, rich and delicious. Splendid for swine and poultry. Begins to ripen in May and lasts until middle of August.

HICKS—Wonderfully prolific, fruit sweet, insipid, excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months.

DOWNING'S—Fruit of a rich sub-acid flavor.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

ALMONDS—Soft shelled.

CHESTNUTS.

American.
Large Spanish.

PECANS—From largest Texas varieties.

Ornamental Department.

Class I.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

ABELIA FLORIBUNDA—Flowers pink in clusters.

ALTHEA FRUTEX—Rose of Sharon.—These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months.

ALTHÆA—Mexicana Alba. Double, pure white.

Totus Albus. Very dwarf, pure white, single.

Buistii. With variegated leaves.

Variegata. Single, lilac, extra fine flower, leaves variegated

AMYGDALUS—Nana Fl. Pl. Rosea. (Double pink), dwarf almond.

Sinensis Alba. White, double flowering, Chinese Almond. An exquisite shrub, covered in early Spring with a profusion of snow white flowers. * •

BUDLEYA—Curviflora. Profuse blooming plant, flowers pale blue, in long pendant racemes.

Lindleyana. Profuse flowering shrub, flowers dark blue, in long spikes.

CALYCANTHUS—Sweet Shrub.—Floridus Albus. A white flowering variety of the native species, fragrant and profuse bloomer.

Præcox or Chimonanthus Fragrans. A Japanese variety flowers yellowish white, very early in Spring.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS—Flowering Willow, a tall shrub with very showy light pink flowers. *

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS—A tall growing shrub, very desirable. *

CORONILLA EMERUS Scorpion Senna, pea-shaped flowers, yellow.

DEUTZIA Crenata Fl. Pl. Double flowering; an exceedingly handsome variety, flowers white, tinged rose.

Crenata Fl. Pl. Alba. New, flowers pure white.

Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf, is also valuable as a pot plant for Winter-blooming in conservatory.

Fortunii. Flowers white, single, profuse Spring bloomer.

ELEAGNUS ARGENTEA—A tall growing shrub, with silvery leaves. *

FORSYTHIA FORTUNII—Fortunes. Growth upright, flowers bright yellow.

Viridissima. Flowers golden yellow, produced in greatest profusion early in March.

HYDRANGEA—Well known and valuable shrubs. Thrive best if planted in partial shade and somewhat moist ground.

Japonica Cœrulea. Center of flower heads deep blue, outer florets larger and of pale blue.

Empress Eugenie. A new variety, white and blue.

Otaska. Flowers pink or blue, large heads.

Paniculata Grandiflora. New Japanese, flowers in white tissues, very good.

Thomas Hogg. Produces immense umbells of pure white flowers. The finest of its class. *

Stellata Prolifera. Center of flower heads pink, outer florets larger and flesh color.

HYPERICUM—St. Johnsworth—Low spreading shrubs, with bright yellow flowers.

Androsemum. Blooms early.

Patulum. Exceedingly prolific, produces large yellow flowers during the whole Summer.

Proliferum. Flowers from June to September. *

INDIGOFERA DOSUA—Low growing shrub, with pinnated leaves, flowers small, in purplish spikes.

LAGERSTREMIA—Crape Myrtle.

Indica Alba. White, a desirable novelty.

New Crimson. Vivid Crimson.

LONICERA BELGICA—Belgian Honeysuckle, of bushy growth, flowers pink, profuse bloomer, excellent. *

LYCIUM—Barbarum. A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In Autumn it is covered with bright orange red berries.

Chilense. Differs from above in stronger growth.

PHILADELPHUS—Syringa, or Mock Orange.—Grandiflorus. Flower very large, slightly fragrant

Coronarius. White, fragrant.

Fl. Pl. With semi-double flowers.

POINCIANA GILLESSII Produces large heads of lemon colored flowers, with long scarlet stamens, free bloomer, grows 10 feet. *

PUNICA—Granatum. Pomegranate.

Alba. Double white.

Rubra. Double red.

Legrelli or Variegata. Double flowering, variegated, very handsome.

PYRUS JAPONICA,--Japan Quince—Produces flowers early in Spring.

Red and Pink.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES—A Japanese shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet, with single white flower, profuse bloomer. *

RHUS—Cotinus. Venetian Sumac, or Smoke Tree. A tall growing shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers, resembles mist. *

Osbeckii. A Japanese variety, with curiously winged leaves. *

SPIRŒA—Opulifolia Aurea. Golden leaved, very showy.

Ariœfolia. Flowers white in May, a beautiful variety.

Billardii. Large spikes of deep pink flowers, profuse and perpetual bloomer.

Collosa. Fortune's, flowers pink, in corymbs, ever-blooming.

Callosa Alba Flowers white, ever-blooming, of dwarf growth, very neat and desirable.

Callosa Superba. Flowers pale flesh.

Lindleyana. Delicately pinnated foliage, flowers white during Summer.

Prunifolia Ladies' wreath, flowers small, pure white, very double, produced in great profusion upon long, slender branches, blooms very early in spring.

Reevisii Fl. Pl. Reeves' double, large, round clusters of double white flowers, covering the whole plant, one of the very best, blooms in Spring.

SYMPHORICARPOS—Glomerata. Indian currant; red berries

Variegata. With variegated leaves.

Racemosa. Snowberry; produces large white berries hanging on the plant throughout part of Winter.

SYRINGA—Lilac—Common Purple.

Common White.

Persica. Persian; foliage small, flowers purple, blooms in early Spring and Fall.

The following are among the most distinct of the European collections: Colmarenis, Gloire de Croncels, Gloire de Moulins, Gloire de la Rochelle, Josikea, Mme. Kreuter, Princes Marie, Rouge de Trianon, Rubra Insignis, Rubra Major, Ville de Troyes, Virginal.

TAMARIX Tall growing shrubs with slender branches and small delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress; flowers small pink, produced in great abundance.

Africana. Foliage light, glaucous green, flowers pink in Summer.

Indica. With dark, green foliage, and resist best in a dry soil.

Plumosa, or Japonica. Of medium height, foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIBURUM—Snowball—Opulus. Produces large globular clusters of white flowers.

Plicatum. New, of dwarf habit, flowers very large, white with salmon-pink tint, foliage distinct, very desirable. *

VITEX—Agnus Castus Latifolia. Chaste or Sage Tree, grows twenty feet in height, forms a good shade tree Flowers dark blue, in spikes, of a spicy aroma. *

Incisa. Of more dwarfish habit, flowers light blue. *

WEIGELIA—Amabilis Of robust growth, dark pink, very profuse, blooms Spring and Fall.

Amabilis Alba. Flowers white, turn pink soon after opening.

Nivea. Rather dwarfish habit, flowers pure white in spikes.

Rosea. An exquisite Spring bloomer, flowers in great profusion, pink.

Rosea Variegata. A variety of the preceding, with variegated foliage, dwarfish habit, and an exquisite bloomer.

Abel Carriere. Red.

Loogmansii Aurea. Leaves of a bright golden hue.

Dr. Baillon. Dark red.

Candida. Pure white, the best of this color.

Van Hauttii. Red.

Class II.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ACER—Maple—Ash-Leaved, or Box Elder. A very rapid grower, with light green wood and spreading head, perfectly hardy.

Silver-Leaved. One of the finest shade trees. Rapid grower and hardy.

Sugar, or Rock Maple. Ornamental and valuable for wood and sugar.

ASH—White. A new Ash with dark green leaves.

ASPEN—Trembling, curious. *

BEECH—White American.

BIRCH—Black American.

CATALPA—Speciora. A very broad-leaved rapid grower, early and free bloomer. We regard this as one of the best shade trees for a drouthy climate, exceedingly hardy.

CHERRY—Black.

CHESTNUT—American, sweet.

LARCH—American, ornamental and vigorous.

MAGNOLIA—Acuminata. Cucumber tree of rapid growth and fine shape.

Macrophylla. Immense leaves, flowers white, fragrant. *

Purpurea. Chinese Purple; of bushy growth, flowers purple. *

Tripelela. Umbrella tree; leaves large, flowers white. *

PEACH—Very ornamental, flowers very double.

Double White.

Double Crimson.

Double Pink.

Pyramidal. Grows in a spiral form, as the Lombary Poplar.

POPLAR—Lombardy. Fine old tree, grows upwards of 100 feet.

PAWLONIA IMPERIALIS—A rapid growing tree with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue flowers, very fragrant; an excellent shade tree. *

SALIX—Willow.—Babylonica, Weeping, a valuable tree.

Annularis, or Ring Leaved. Of very rapid growth, erect and with leaves singularly curled like a ring. *

Golden. A fine grower, and of beautiful golden yellow color. *

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA—Maiden Hair Tree.—A rapid growing tree with curious fan-like foliage. *

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA—Japan Varnish Tree—A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth, bark green and smooth, leaves large. *

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE—A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance.

Class III.

Broad Leaved Evergreen Shrubs and Trees.

With but few exceptions all the plants are grown in pots, thereby ensuring safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship without danger of loss from removal.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS—A small shrub, with numerous pale pink tubular flowers.

ARBUTUS UNEDO—Strawberry Tree—Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark glossy, flowers white, bell-shaped, early in Spring produces a bright scarlet edible fruit.

AUCUBA—Gold Dust Tree.—This genus contains both male and female plants; if latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make these varieties very attractive; succeed best in a shady situation. *

Japonica (male). Leaves spotted yellow.
Latimaculata (female). Leaves blotched yellow.
Longifolia (female). Leaves narrow, green.
Picta (female). Leaves broadly variegated.

BERBERIS—Fortunii. Fortune's Barberry, foliage long, flowers yellow, a low growing shrub.

BUXUS—Tree Box—Argentea. Silver-leaved.

Argentea Nova. Silver blotched-leaved.

Aurea. Golden-leaved.

Balearica. Very broad leaves.

Communis. Common, one of the best hedges.

Eleta. Narrow-leaved.

Fortunii. Fortune's; round-leaved.

The tree requires clay; they will not thrive in sandy soil.

CERASUS CAROLINIENSIS—Evergreen cherry, one of the finest; can be trimed in any shape desired.

CLEYERA JAPONICA—A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy, flowers inconspicuous, berries red.

COTONEASTER—Simonsi. Grows 4 to 6 feet high; foliage small, glossy; flowers white, followed by red berries which are retained during Winter.

Thymifolius. } Low growing varieties of training habit,
Wheelerii. } desirable for rock work, slopes, etc.; produce a profusion of red berries.

ELEAGNUS—Reflexa. Rapid growing shrub, with long flexible branches, suitable for training in various shapes, as arbors, etc.; foliage glossy, flowers small, fragrant.

ESCALLONIA—Montevidensis. Profuse blooming shrub, flowers white in umbells.

EVONYMUS—Japonicus. Japan, green; fine for hedges.

Japonicus Variegata. Silver-leaved.

" Aureus. New golden from Japan.

" Aureus Nova. With golden bronze foliage, new, from Japan.

" Duc d'Anjou. Leaves blotched yellow.

" Pulchellus. Leaves narrow, of dwarf compact habit.

Radicans Variegata. Creeping Evonymus, with leaves finely variegated.

FABIANA IMBRICATA—A heath-like shrub, bearing a profusion of white tubular flowers in May.

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmin—Floridia. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant, foliage glossy. All pot grown.

Fortunii. Flowers larger than Floridia.

Radicans. Dwarf, trailing, foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.

Radicans Variegata. With variegated leaves.

" Marginata. Very dwarf, leaves edged silver; suitable for bordering only.

HELIANTHEMUM or CISTUS—Rock or Sun Rose—Algarvense. A fine compact evergreen shrub, thriving in any soil. During May and June it produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot upon each petal.

Albidus. With pink flowers.

Monspelliensis. With white flowers.

Salviæfolus. With white flowers.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM—Anis Tree. The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anis odor; fine ornamental tree.

JASMINUM FRUCTICANS.—Large spreading shrub, with yellow flowers.

LAURUS—Laurel—Nobilis. Apollo's or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic.

Regalis. Oreodaphne Californica, or California Laurel; leaves narrow, glossy, and with spicy fragrance.

Laurocerasus. English Laurel, a handsome and thrifty-growing shrub, with glossy foliage.

Lusitanica. Portugal Laurel, foliage glossy, flowers white in spikes.

Colchica, Caucasica, Rotundifolia. Beautiful sub-varieties of the English Laurel, all with glossy foliage.

Cameliœfolia. A new variety with recurved leaves.

Bertinii. A new variety with very large leaves.

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.—Amurense. From Amoor River, new, very rapid and quite compact grower, foliage small, a fine hedge plant.

Californicum. From California, growth erect and rapid, foliage broad and glossy green.

Ibota. New Japan Privet, with glossy orange-like leaves.

Japonicum. Japan; fine shrub or low tree, foliage broad, panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries.

Nepalensis. Nepaul, dwarf habit, leaves more oval than Japonica, panicles of white flowers, berries purple brown, long.

LIMONIA TRIFOLIATA—A hardy variety of lemon.

MAGNOLIAS—(Pot grown)—Grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees, needs no description.

Pot grown trees are more certain to live than those grown in open ground.

MESPILUS—Cratœgus—Pyracantha Lalandii. A new sub-variety of the Evergreen Thorne, or Burning Bush. Its merit consists in producing more berries and latter of a brighter color than the old variety.

MYRTUS—Myrtle—Medium sized shrubs.

Floreplenæ. Flowers double white.

Tomentosa. A pretty dwarf variety, with narrow leaves.

NERIUM—Oleander—Double White. Flowers semi-double in young plants, becoming more double in proportion as plants grow older.

Splendens. Old double pink, best of its color.

OLEA FRAGRANS—Tea Olive. One of the most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small but of exquisite fragrance and blooms nearly all Winter.

Olea Illicifolia—Osmanthus Illicifolia. A new variety from Japan, with holly-like leaves.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA—A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes, flowers fragrant.

Variegata. Variegated.

VIBURNUM—Odoratissimum. Chinese, fragrant, fine broad leaves and compact shrub, flowers white.

Suspensum. Flowers creamy white, early in Spring; of low growth.

AZALEA INDICA.

These beautiful early Spring flowering shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude; they succeed best in a shady situation and in a light soil, containing an abundance of leaf mould. Few plants are more desirable for decoration of conservatories or for blooming in rooms. When pot grown plants are through their period of blooming, plunge the pots in the ground in a shady situation. The beauty of these plants is only realized when planted in masses in open ground.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. **

This magnificent Shrub is perfectly hardy in this latitude. A partially shady situation, especially where protected from cold winds during Winter, will give the best results. It is advisable to shelter the flower buds with a covering during very cold weather in Winter, otherwise they may not open well. A soil well mixed with leaf mould is the most desirable, and the best season for transplanting is October and November, and from middle of February to end of March.

Alba Plœna. Double white, best of its color.

Caleb Cope. Blush rose.

Candidissima. Pure white, blooms late in Spring.

Fimbriata. White, with fringed edge.

Florida. Cherry red and white.

Gillesii. Crimson, blotched white.

Gunellii. Rose.

Henri Favre. Rose salmon, whited striped.
Imbricata. Deep carmine.
Jenny Lind. White and pink.
Sarah Frost. Bright crimson.

CLIMBERS.

ABUTILON VEXILLARUM—A good climber, flowers red and yellow, profuse bloomer and quite hardy.

AKEBIA QUINNATA—Five Leaved Akebia. A Japanese climber, with reddish brown flowers.

AMPELOPSIS JAPONICA—Japan Ivy. Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth, eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA—Japan Trumpet Vine. Superb climber, flowers very showy. *

HEDERA—Ivy—Algeriensis. African.
Hibernica. Irish.

JASMINUM—Nudiflorum. Produces bright yellow flowers in early Spring.
Officinalis. Flowers white, fragrant.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle—Aurea Reticulata. Golden netted a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems, changing to bright crimson in the Autumn; a beautiful plant.
Belgicum. Belgian; pink flowers, very sweet, profuse bloomer, one of the best.
Coccinea Brownii. Scarlet, trumpet.
Grata. Yellow trumpet.
Sinensis. White, fragrant, evergreen.

MAXIMOVICZIA SINENSIS—A deciduous climber, with small whitish flowers, succeeded by red berries which are retained during Winter.

PASSIFLORA—Arc-en-Ciel. Flowers large, centre white and citron colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower. New, an excellent plant. *

PERIPLOCA GRŒCA—Grecian Silk Vine. Rapid grower, flowers purple. *

RHYNCOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES — Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in April and May; excellent for training against a wall.

Variegata. With variegated leaves.

ROSES—Several varieties of Noisette.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES—Potato Vine Evergreen.

Varieguta Variegated.

WISTARIA—Sinensis Pupurea. A beautiful climber, producing in early Spring large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers, vigorous grower.

Frutescens Magnifica. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during summer; extremely vigorous.

Sinensis Alba. A white flowered variety, beautiful *

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

All Hardy in this Latitude.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM—Pampas Grass. A most ornamental plant, with silvery plume-like spikes of flowers, very hardy and thrives in any ordinary rich soil.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ—Attains a height of ten to twelve feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes. Flower spikes grayish white; blooms profusely, and remains in bloom a long time; needs space to show its merits.

EULALIA JAPONICA—A new variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in young state. It forms compact clumps of six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and, after several years trial in our grounds, we highly commend it as an ornamental grass.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA—Similar in habit to above but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like in the former, runs across the leaf.

CONIFEROUS—Evergreens.

Our stock of plants of this section is of the finest quality. They are grown in pots during a part of the season, and being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth, there

is no danger of loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to large specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected much risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain.

BIOTA—Arbor Vitæ. Asiatic section.

Aurea. Golden; a beautiful compact tree of golden hue, most desirable. 8 to 10 feet.

Filiformis Pendula. Weeping, thread-like foliage; very curious. 6 to 8 feet.

Intermedia. Seedling of Aurea; compact with habit of Golden and Chinese; from open ground. 8 to 10 feet.

Meldeasis. Ashy foliage, rapid grower and distinct. 15 feet

Semper Aurea. A beautiful new variety, still finer than Elegantissima; it retains its bright golden hue longer. 6 to 8 feet.

CEDRUS ARGENTEA—African Cedar. Thrives well and forms a fine tree. 25 to 30 feet. *

CEDRUS DEODORA—The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A magnificent tree, succeeding admirably here. 50 to 75 feet. **

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNII—Fortune's Yew Broad-leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet.

CHAMŒCYPARIS VARIEGATA—Variegated Cypress. 6 to 8 feet. *

CRYPTOMERIA—Japonica. Japan Cedar; a rapid growing tree of graceful habit. 25 feet. *.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS—Chinese Pine. A tree somewhat like the Araucaria, with lace leaves and horizontal branches, rapid grower and very beautiful. 75 feet.

CUPRESSUS—The Cypress.—Australius. A rapid growth and quite compact.

Benthami. A fine tree with dense compact head and long slender branches. 25 to 35 feet.

Cashmeriensis. Bluish cast, rapid grower. 40 to 60 feet.

Corneyana. Compact growth, glaucous hue. 15 to 20 feet.

Ericoides. Heath leaved; very compact, of moderate height, foliage quite distinct, turns purple in Winter.

Funebris. Funeral, rapid growth and graceful habit. 50 feet.

Glandulosa or McNabina. Thrifty grower, foliage green, and bark of branches red. Attains a height of 50 feet.

Gracilis. Ashy green foliage, delicate and graceful habit.

Goveniana. Of rapid open growth, foliage dark green. 50 feet.

Hugelii. A rare species of erect and rapid growth.

Knighteana Elegans. Foliage of glaucous hue, exceedingly graceful and of rapid growth. 30 to 50 feet.

Lawsoniana. Fine compact habit, foliage feathery, varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to subvarieties. It sports from seed. 10 to 20 feet.

Lusitanica, Sinensis Pendula. Cypress of Goa, a graceful variety of glaucous green and with pendant branches 20 feet.

Macrocarpa, or Lambertiana. A rapid open grower, foliage bright green. 30 to 50 feet.

Majestica. Foliage ashy green, of rapid growth, branches somewhat pendulous.

Majestica Viridis. Similar to the above, but with dark bright, green foliage.

Nutkaenis—Thujopsis Borealis. Or Nootka Sound Cypress of dwarf compact habit. 6 to 8 feet.

Nepalensis Pendula. A sub variety of Cupressus Lusitanica.

Sempervirens Horizontalis. Rapid grower, branches spreading. 50 to 60 feet.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis. Oriental or Pyramidal Cypress, of very compact and shaft-like habit.

Thurifera. Of large size and spreading habit, foliage glaucous green. 50 feet.

Torulosa, or Twisted Cypress. A rapid grower, of glaucous habit. 30 to 40 feet.

CALLITRIS QUADRIVALVIS—Thuya Articulata, or African Arbor Vitæ. A medium sized tree, with foliage of a yellow cast. **

JUNIPERUS—The Juniper Tree - Communis. Common English.

Communis Hibernica. Irish; fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet.

Communis Pendula. English weeping. 15 feet.

Communis Suecica. Swedish; yellowish cast. 10 feet.

Japonica. Japanese; bright green, very good. 8 to 10 feet

Oblonga. Nepaul; of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet

Repens. Creeping; quite unique variety thrives in any soil.

Sabina. Savin; male and female, a low spreading dark-leaved shrub.

Squamata. Scaly; a trailing shrub of great beauty, and the finest of the trailing section.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS—California Arbor Vitæ. A magnificent and rapid growing tree, foliage in form of fans. 50 to 85 feet. **

LIBOCEDRUS CHILIENSIS—Chilian Arbor Vitæ. Delicate foliage, silver striped. 6 to 8 feet. **

RETINOSPORA—Japan Cypress. A new and valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan, very hardy and desirable.

Filifera. Of medium height, branches very slender and thread-like.

Obtusa. Leaves glossy green above, with silvery stripes beneath.

Pisifera, or Pea Fruited. Dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp pointed glaucous leaves.

Pisifera Aurea. Golden, with the tips of the branches of a bright golden hue, beautiful. ***

Pisifera Argentea. With foliage partly silvery white, beautiful. **

Plumosa, or Plume Like. A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches, handsome. ***

Squarrosa. Rapid grower, foliage light bluish green, very handsome, one of the best of the genus. ***

THUJOPSIS—Japan Arbor Vitæ—Dolabrata. Axe-leaved; branches drooping, dark green leaves, of dwarf growth. **

Dolabrata Variegata. Similar in habit to above, but with silver striped foliage; both thrive best in partial shade. **

THUYA—Arbor Vitæ. American section.

Ericoides. With heath-like foliage, very compact.

Pumila. Booth's; very dwarf, of dense rounded growth, very distinct.

Gigantea. Nutall's; rapid growth and distinct, scarce.

Lobbii. Lobb's from California; resembles Gigantea, but more compact, and not as rapid grower.

Plicata. Dwarf, from Nootka Sound; compact grower.

ROSES—Everblooming.

Our collection of this truly Queen of Flowers is very select.

Our Roses are cultivated upon their own roots, excepting a very few varieties of great beauty of flower, but of such dwarf growth as to prevent their propagation unless budded upon strong growing stocks.

A deep soil well fertilized with stable manure is the most favorable to the Rose. In planting, select two or three of the strongest branches, cut these back to two or three inches each, and remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left. After the first killing frost, prune back the bush to three or four inches above ground; repeat this annually, and a regular crop of fine flowers will be secured.

Avoid crowding the bush with numberless small branches; no good flowers must be expected unless the plants are annually pruned.

☞The plants which we send out are grown in open ground, and are very strong and healthy.

Section I.

China Roses.

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to other classes.

Archiduc Charles. Variable, light pink to deep crimson.
Cammellioflora. Rosy purple.
Ducher. White, free bloomer.
Eugene De Beauharnais. Crimson, light centre.
Lawrenciana Virdis. Green Rose.
Louis Phillippe. Dark crimson spotted.
Purple Superior, or Agrippina. Dark crimson.
Theresa Staravius. White, pale flesh centre.

Section II.

Tea Roses.

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a delicate structure with slender branches, of light shades, very fragrant, monthly bloomers, valuable for this climate.

Aline Sisley. Deep carmine red.
Aristides. White, buff centre.
A Bouquet. Pink, mottled vermillion, coppery hue, dwarf.
Azelie Imbert, or Perfection de Montplaisir. Canary yellow.
Archimede. Rosy fawn, darker centre.
Anna Olivier. Blush.

Andre Schwartz. Crimson, variable in color. *
Adrienne Christophe. Coppery and apricot, shaded rose.
Alphonse Karr. Deep rose.
Bremond. Rosy crimson.
Bon Silene. Rosy Carmine, shaded salmon, fine in bud *
Bougere. Rosy bronze.
Catherine Mermet. Silvery rose, large. *
Cornelia Cook. White,dwarf slow growth; fine in bud,an old sort.
Chamois. Buff centre, lighter edge.
Claire Carnot. Pale orange yellow centre, lighter edge.
Coquette de Lyon. Pale yellow, free bloomer. *
Devoniensis. White, creamy centre.
Duchesse de Brabant—Comtesse de Labarthe. Salmon.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Dark crimson, not very double and of slow growth on own roots. *
Enfant de Lyon. White,pink centre.
Etoile de Lyon. Large, full, canary yellow. *
Gloire de Rosamont. White, buff centre.
Gloire de Dijon. Salmon shaded buff. *
Homer. Rose, salmon centre.
Isabella Sprunt. Resembles Soffrano, but more vigorous and of a lighter color.
Le Pactole. An old but still desirable kind, white, yellow centre.
La Princesse Vera. Flesh edged coppery rose.
MM.Bravy—Alba Rosea,Mme. Sertot. White, pink centre. *
Mme. Cecile Berthod. Sulphur yellow.
Mme. Falcot. Apricot yellow.
Mme. Margottin. Lemon yellow, with peach-colored centre.
Mme. Louville. Deep rose.
Mme. Camille. Rosy salmon, large. *
Mme. Lombard. Salmon pink, shaded deep rose.
Mme. Joseph Schwartz. White tinged flesh.
Mme. Welch. White edge, centre orange yellow.
Marie Guillot. Pure white, dwarf. *
Marie Vanhoutte. Light yellow, outer petals tinged pink. *
Marechal Niel. Deep canary yellow, a free bloomer and of climbing growth; grows best if budded on strong stocks. *
Marechal Robert. Pale lemon, shaded buff.
Nyphitos. Pure white, fine in bud, but a bad grower. *
Perle des Jardins. Yellow, very handsome. *
Perle de Lyon. Dark yellow.*
Princesse Marie. Pink.
Rubens. White, flesh centre.
Soffran. Buff.
Sombreuil. White,flesh centre
Souvenir de Paul Neyron. Pale yellow.
Zelia Pradel. White, with a yellowish centre,half climbing habit. Best of its class.

SUNSET—This New Tea Rose that has created so much ex-

citement among Rose growers, originated with Mr. Peter Henderson. The following is his description of it.

"The 'Sunset Rose' originated with us in the winter of 1880, a shoot from a plant of Perle des Jardins. We only secured one cutting, which, fortunately, has held its distinctive character without a variation for four years. It is now for the first time offered for sale, not a plant having been sold previous to January 1st, 1884. It will, no doubt, be hailed with delight by every one interested in roses, as it is identical in every respect with that hitherto unequaled rose, Perle des Jardins, except that its color, instead of being a canary yellow, as in that variety, is of the rich tawny shade of saffron and orange, similar but deeper than the coloring of Safrano or Md. Falcot. In size, vigor, and productiveness, it is in all respects the same as the variety from which it sprung, except that the color of the young foliage is of a much deeper crimson, which contrasts beautifully with the orange-tinted saffron flowers. We have no rose in our collection which shows such a deep tint of crimson in the foliage. It is a marked and valuable characteristic in this new rose."

Section III.

Hybrid Tea Roses. *

This class is of recent origin. They are produced from crossing Tea with Hybrid perpetual Roses, and while a few denote well defined traits of both races, others seem to be pure Teas. Many are of very weak growth and bad color, hence we have rejected the greater number as undesirable. The following are valuable:

Cannes la Coquette. Light flesh, shaded salmon.

Captain Christie. Flesh, with deeper centre, free bloomer, fine flower, dwarf, thornless.

Cheshunt Hybrid. Cherry carmine, shaded violet, of vigorous growth and free Spring bloomer.

Hon. George Bancroft. Violet red.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, superb flower and free bloomer, but of weak constitution and apt to die back; always scarce on own roots.

Mme. Alexander Bernaix. Deep rose, shaded crimson, a fine flower; plants on own roots are of little value

Mme. Alfred Carriere. Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged flesh, very free and constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

Section IV.

Bourbon Roses. *

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous dwarf habit, branches short and thick, and mostly with one

flower; when a branch outgrows the others it often bears a corymb, or a panicle of flowers. Free bloomers, all colors, white less frequent.

Gloire de France. Pink.
Hermosa. Pale pink.
Imperatrice Eugenie. Large, very full, beautifully cupped delicate rose, an extra good flower.
Louise Margottin. Bright rosy pink cupped.
Madame de Stella. Delicate pink, very full.
Reine Victoria. Beautiful pink
Sir Joseph Paxton. Bright cherry red.
Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, magnificent

Section V.

Noisette and other Perpetual Climbers. *

Climbing Devoniensis (Tea). White, creamy centre.
Chromatella or Cloth of Gold, Very large, chrome yellow. Best budded upon Manetti, when flowers are always darker than upon plants on own roots.
James Sprunt. A clinging China; dark crimson.
Jules Jurgensen. Magenta, center shaded violet.
Lamarue. White.
Reve D'Or or Climbing Soffrano. Deep coppery yellow.
Solfatare. Deep yellow, free bloomer.
Surprise. Buff or light coppery.
Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange yellow, centre coppery yellow.
Woodland Margaret. White, vigorous.

Section VI.

Noisette, Dwarf Varieties. *

Coquet des Alpes. White, flesh colored centre, free bloomer.
Celins Forestier. White, with yellow and lilac centre.
White cluster. White, profuse bloomer.

Section VII.

Hybrid Remontant Roses.

This class comprises the most perfect forms and colors. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only during Spring and again in Fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. First-class varieties only are here described.

Adam Paul. Light red.
Achille Gounod. Lilac rose.
Antoine Mouton. Bright rose.
Ardoisee de Lyon. Fiery red, slate colored edge.
Auguste Mie. Delicate pink.
Aurore Boreale. Fiery red, mottled blackish carmine.

Baronne Haussman. Purplish red.
Baronne Prevost. Deep rose.
Bessie Johnson. Light blush.
Belle Normande. Lilac pink.
Camille Bernadin. Vivid red, very good.
Claude Millon. Dark red, velvety.
Charles Lefebyre. Dark cherry carmine.
Countess of Roseberry. Carmine rose, good form.
Dr. Hogg. Deep violet red.
Dr. Hooker. Crimson scarlet shaded violet.
Duke of Connaught. Deep crimson, velvety, dwarf, not a free bloomer.
Emily Laxton. Cherry rose, good bud, free bloomer.
Exposition de Brie. Brilliant scarlet.
Fanny Petzold. Clear satin rose.
Felix Genero. Cherry red, globular.
Gen. Jacqueminot. Fiery red an old standard sort.
Gen. Washington. Brilliant vermillion.
Henry IV. Deep red.
Jean Touvais. Deep red.
John Hopper. Brilliant pink
John Nesmith. Brilliant deep red.
La Reine. Deep rosy lilac, a standard old variety.
La Rosiere. Fiery crimson, velvety.
Lord Raglan. Deep crimson, shaded purple.
L'Oriflamme de St. Louis. Dazzling red carmine.
Mme. Charles Wood. Dark lilac carmine.
Mme. Moreau. Deep brilliant carmine, perpetual bloomer and best of its color.
Mme. Recamier. Delicate rose
Mme. Schmidt. Very large, deep pink.
M'lle Leonide Leroy. White.
Marechal Canrobert. Bright pink.
Marechal Suchet (Damazin). Deep carmine pink.
Magna Charta. Bright pink.
Paul Neyron. Deep pink, very large.
Perle des Blanches. Pure white; synonym, Beule de Neige, free bloomer.
Pœonia. Crimson red.
President. Deep purple crimson, shaded violet.
Prince Albert. Deep crimson.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark brownish crimson
Princess Mathilde. Dark crimson, shaded purple.
Princess of Wales. Light vermillion.
Princess Louise Victoria Deep carmine, changing lighter, climbing.
Queen of Waltham. Cherry rose.
Sidonie. Light pink.
Sir Garnet Wolseley. Vermillion, shaded carmine.
Souvenir de William Wood. Dark purplish crimson, shaded dark violet.
Wm. Paul. Deep crimson, very dwarf.

Section VIII.

Rosa Polyantha. *

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced

within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are everblooming, producing a profusion of clusters, very small, but very double flowers. Growth slender, dwarf, very desirable.

Cecile Brunner. Flowers one and a half inches in diameter, salmon pink, deeper centre, beautifully formed and fragrant.

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush, flowers very small.

Paquerette. Pure white, flowers very small.

These two last varieties are exquisite minature roses.

Section IX.

Moss Roses.

SPRING BLOOMERS, UNLESS NOTED.

Alfred de Dalmas. Rose, lighter edge, perpetual.

Berangere. Rose carmine.

Eugene de Savoie. Pink.

Deuil de Paul Fontaine. Deep purple, perpetual.

Eugene Verdier. Crimson, perpetual. *

Glory of Moss. Light pink, compact habit. *

Mme. Moreau. Bright pink.

Perpetual White. Pure white.*

Precoce. Dark red.

Zobeide. Pink.

Section X.

Miscellaneous Roses.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Banksia Alba. White Banksia; flowers small in clusters climbers.

Banksia Lutea. Yellow Banksia; flowers small in cluster.

Banksia Fortunii. White, flowers larger than B. Alba.

Persian Yellow. Very double of intense chrome yellow.

Section XI.

Climbing Roses. *

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush variegated carmine, rose and white, rapid grower and good climber.

Cloth of Gold. Very large, chrome yellow.

Climbing Devonensis (Tea). White creamy centre.

Gloire de Dijon. Salmon shaded buff; good climber.

James Sprunt. A climbing China; dark crimson.

Lamarque. Pure white.

Marechal Niel. Deep canary yellow, large and full, a free bloomer.

Mycrophylla. Creamy white, large, full, handsome rose.

Seven Sisters (Greville). Pure white in large clusters.

Salfaterre. Deep yellow, free bloomer.

Woodland Margaret. White, vigorous.

GREENHOUSE.

Having just completed a commodious Green House, and having secured the services of an English Florist, Mr. Fred. T. Herriott, a man of many years experience in the business, and with the aid of our guiding star, Hon. P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., together with our money and energy we hope for success. We shall grow a choice collection of plants. Catalogues for same will be issued 1st of May and will be sent free on application.

OMISSIONS.

The following varieties were accidentally omitted in printing the Catalogue:

Apples—

ROME BEAUTY—Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with stripes and shades of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Ripe 1st of Oct.

Peaches—

GORHAM'S SEPT.—Very large, round, flesh white, juicy, melting, very rich; one of the very best late sorts. Ripe Sept. 15th to 20th. Introduced by us.

Large Yellow, Very fine flavor
Free Stone, Ripens Late-V. Strong.